

transduction;

(3) a gene related to gonad differentiation;

(4) a gene for or related to a receptor-type
kinase;

5 (5) a gene for or related to an intermediate
filament marker;

(6) a gene related to cell cycle or growth
regulation;

10 (7) an oncogene, a gene related to an oncogene or
a gene related to tumor suppression;

(8) a gene related to apoptosis;

(9) a gene related to damage response, repair or
recombination of DNA;

(10) a gene for or related to a receptor;

15 (11) a gene related to cell death or
differentiation regulation;

(12) a gene related to adhesion, motility or
invasion of cell;

(13) a gene related to angiogenesis promotion;

20 (14) a gene related to cellular invasion;

(15) a gene related to cell-cell interaction;

(16) a gene for or related to a Rho family,
GTPase or a regulator therefor; and

25 (17) a gene for or related to a growth factor or
a cytokine,

ABSTRACT

A method for detecting a gene affected by an endocrine disruptor characterized by comprising preparing a nucleic acid sample containing mRNAs originating in cells, tissues or organisms, which have been brought into contact with a sample containing the endocrine disruptor, or cDNAs thereof; hybridizing the nucleic acid sample with DNA alleys wherein genes which might be affected by the endocrine disruptor or DNA fragments originating in these genes have been fixed; and then comparing the thus obtained results with the results obtained by using another nucleic acid sample originating in a comparative sample to thereby select the gene affected by the endocrine disruptor.